

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHILIPPINES

As Seen By Two U. S. Naval
Officers.

DISAGREEABLE TRAVELLING

What They Saw of Country and People on Their Long Journey and How They Were Received by Spanish Officials at Different Points—Spanish Prisoners—Checked by Spanish Colonel.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The clearest and most accurate picture of conditions as they exist in the interior of the great island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, with an area equalling that of the State of Virginia, that has yet been presented to the official eye, is that set out in a report made to the Navy Department of the tour of two young American naval officers, Paymaster W. B. Wilcox and Cadet R. L. Sargent, officers of Dewey's fleet. This recital of the hitherto unknown characteristics of the island beyond the limits of Manila, and a few of the more important of the Luzon ports, with its glimpses of the military conditions, the difficulties that lie in the way of the explorer, the habits of the people, and finally the modest recital of the almost insurmountable obstacles that were overcome by the shrewdness and nerve of these young naval officers has earned for their achievement not only the praise of Admiral Dewey, but also the officials here in Washington, to whom it has been submitted.

A START MADE.

Being granted leaves of absence last October, Paymaster Wilcox and Cadet Sargent chose to employ their leisure time in making an exploration of the interior of the island of Luzon, about which very little was known by the American army and naval officers. At the outset they were warned that they could not pass the lines of the Philippine forces without permission of Aguinaldo. Upon application to this leader, at Malolos, his headquarters, he first required a formal sanction of their request by Admiral Dewey, General Otis or General McArthur, and later, when this was produced, declined altogether to issue a passport, although he assured the officers that they were free to proceed without molestation from his forces. Accordingly a start was made October 5th, with five servants, eight horses, and between 200 and 400 pounds of baggage, including a camp outfit, two rifles and a shot gun, with ammunition.

TOOK HORSE

At Bayambang the Americans took horse and proceeded toward Rosales. They say: At the town of Bayambang, where they took horse, they met two Americans who had been turned back to Manila because they had no passports from Aguinaldo. A squad of Philippine soldiers was at the station, but through the influence of an English resident, Wilcox and Sargent, were enabled to proceed towards Rosales, the next town on their route. They say: "For the first five or six miles from Bayambang we found the roads in good condition and traveled with ease. Nearer to Rosales the roads were deep in mud and covered with water. We were forced to go on foot the greater part of the distance, men and horses having great difficulty in making their way. About 11 o'clock in the morning we passed through the small town of Alcala. There were twelve soldiers stationed in this town in charge of a sergeant. They were armed with Remington rifles. We were met by the civil authorities and were surrounded by the people. Much curiosity was expressed in regard to our outfit, but it was of a harmless and friendly nature. No passports were mentioned and the soldiers did not assert themselves in any way."

The travelers were treated courteously at Rosales, where twenty soldiers were stationed, though surprise was expressed at their lack of passports. JOURNEYING UNDER DIFFICULTIES. From Rosales the journey was continued to Ilocos, and thence to San Jose under difficulties. The road led through a low rice region and it rained almost constantly. The horses became poor and had to be given a rest at intervals. Labor was cheap. Two men could be engaged at \$2 in silver for day, or less than 10 cents in gold per man. Throughout this part of the province of Nueva Ecija almost the only form of agriculture encouraged at present by the natives is rice growing. A little sugar is also raised. The land is very fertile. We encountered no barren or unfertile spots. The fields at this season of the year are several inches deep in water. There was no timber of value along the direct line of our routes, but in the hills along the river Agno forests could be seen. There are very few forests and practically no cattle. There are a great number of buffalo and these are of extreme utility. The principal labor of the natives at this season of the year is the threshing of rice. This is done very primitively with implements that resemble on a large scale the pestle and mortar of a chemist. The mortar is replaced by a section of a log of hard wood, hollowed out to receive the grains; the pestle by a hard club from four to five feet long and about six inches in diameter at each end.

THE INHABITANTS.

In the villages of Humangan and Lupao there are a few Spanish prisoners—priests, soldiers and civil officials. We have seen representatives of each of these three classes in these towns. We could detect no signs of ill-treatment or of undue restriction. On the contrary, they appeared to possess the freedom of the towns in which they lived. The Presidente Local and other local officials are native Philippines. Most of them have received a certain amount of education at religious schools in Manila. They are intelligent men and are extremely eager to learn news from the outside world. Their knowledge of modern history and geography is extremely limited, and their ignorance of current events is surprising. We

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

brought them their first definite information with regard to Cuba and to their own present status. One or two of them had heard of the Congress at Paris, but no one had any idea as to its object, nor as to its relation to themselves. They were well grounded on only three points—the destruction of the Spanish squadron in Manila harbor, the surrender of Manila and the declaration by the Philippine government at Malolos of the independence of the islands and the establishment of a republican form of government with Sr. Aguinaldo as president. Even on these points the details they had received were very inaccurate.

A WARNING DISREGARDED.

We had been warned by the officials of the last town that San Jose must inevitably prove the end of our journey. There is no road for 30 miles beyond this point and in this season the natives consider the trail impassable to white men. Very few of the natives at San Jose, however, ten men willing to accompany us as packbearers, and with these we started the next morning. The trail proved to be a little better than represented. Twenty-four hours more of rain would have made the trail impassable. The trail, moreover, is extremely intricate. It leads for half a mile along a shoal in a small river, and follows the beds of mountain streams for many times that distance. Rushing water frequently knee-deep on the horses, covered these stretches of the trail at the time we passed. On land grass and underbrush grew thickly over the trail and concealed it for considerable distances. Our guide had spent his life in this district, and had traveled the trail very often. He deviated from it twice that day, however, and had much difficulty in regaining it. During the insurrection a company of Spanish soldiers had been sent over this trail. Our guide pointed out many spots where numbers of them had been ambushed and slain, according to the statements of our guide, very few of this Spanish force lived to reach the town of Carranglan. It is undoubtedly a trail that a few men could hold against heavy odds; it is the first of this nature we have seen. It is very hilly, and the ascents are steep, crooked and surrounded by heavy trees and underbrush. Numerous rapid streams were crossed during the day. The packbearers at first refused to cross two streams that were deeper and more rapid than the other. They required both encouragement and example before they could be induced to make the attempt. It rained fiercely all day.

THE JOURNEY CONTINUED.

The American officers were received coolly by the Philippine military officers at Carranglan, owing to their lack of passports, but were permitted to proceed after drying their mouldy baggage, in the face of the predictions that they had worse rivers to cross, and other obstacles as well. It was plainly impossible for them to accomplish their journey in the month's leave they had taken, so they mailed back letters asking extension until November 20th. Leaving Carranglan the Presidente Local insisted upon their taking a guard of 12 soldiers, with a sergeant, "to protect us against the Igorrotes, or savages, that are said to infest the hills between this town and Aritao."

A SHORT STOP.

We arrived at Aritao shortly before sundown. A broad branch of the Rio Magat separated us from this town. There was a "banca" or native dugout canoe, however, in which men and baggage were taken to the other side, while the horses were swum across at a point higher up the stream. These facilities for crossing streams were always available, when necessary, during the remainder of our journey. In the mountains and highlands through which we passed in the last two or three days, there are extensive forests. The forests are not homogeneous, but contain many different classes of trees, the timber of which is in many cases valuable. Of the timber which we have seen, the most valued on the island is the "mulawe," so called in both Spanish and Tagala. This is a tall straight tree with very few branches; the bark is very light in color, but the wood is very dark and close grained, and resists water and weather. It is much used for beams and for the floors and exposed uprights of houses. There is also much bamboo, some of which has been cut. The heavier trees are as yet unexplored. We saw no signs of savages nor of poisonous snakes, against which we had been warned by the natives of the district. In going from Carranglan to Aritao, we went from the province to Nueva Ecija to that of Nueva Vizcaya.

We spent the night at Bambang. From Baguio to the next town, Cordoba, called Baguio on the map, there is only a mountain trail. This trail is infested at certain seasons by Igorrotes, who waylay and murder persons traveling in small and unarmed parties. Several murders have occurred here recently. Three small parties of natives with horses and buffaloes had been waiting at Baguio for several days for an opportunity to travel with a military escort. They joined us next day.

DETAINED AT CARIG.

We left next morning, October 24th, for Carig, intending to reach Echague that night. We were escorted by six soldiers and the lieutenant. Our delay in this town lasted seven days, from noon October 1st to noon October 31st.

During our detention at Carig we were not treated as prisoners. We were informed that if we wished to return to Manila by the same road we had followed in leaving it, we were at liberty to do so. Within the village itself we had, of course, entire liberty. We asked Senor Valle, of the Philippine Republic, intending to demand passports of travelers, and used the same argument that had proved so efficient at Bayambang. He replied that it would be the custom only in time of war, and the congresses at Paris as a mere suspension of hostilities, at the end of which their nation might again be enveloped in war.

CAPITAL OF ISABELLA.

We arrived at Ilocos that evening, November 1st. This town is the capital city of the province of Isabella. It has a population of between ten and fifteen thousand inhabitants and has many large wooden houses, roofed with corrugated iron, giving it rather a European appearance. It is well situated

for defence, being at the junction of the Rio Pinanangan with the Rio Grande. It is protected by these wide streams from all points except the south. To attack the city by land from the south it would be necessary to bring troops up the eastern side of the Rio Grande, where there are no roads. The site of the city, moreover, is raised about 40 feet above the level of the river.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

We desired to continue our journey from Ilocos to Tuguegarao, and from that point cross the mountains to the western coast. This request was wired by Sr. Valle to Col. Tirona at Aparri. The officer replied that it would not be possible to make the proposed trip at this season of the year. He repeated his invitation to visit Aparri, take a steamer from that port, disembark at a northern point on the western coast and continue our journey south by land. This arrangement was accepted as the most satisfactory one left open to us.

There are many Spanish prisoners in this town—civil officers, priests, soldiers. Eighty-four priests were paraded in the street for our inspection, only four or five of them wearing robes of their office. Nearly all of them were long haired and bearded. They appeared in good health, and we could detect no evidence of maltreatment. These prisoners had been assembled from different parts of the province. They are kept under stricter guard than either the two other classes of prisoners, for the reason that the native officials fear that if permitted among the people, they will use the influence they possess through their position in the church to incite them against the Philippine government.

PROVINCE OF CAGAYEN.

In these two days we passed out of the province of Isabella, and entirely through the province of Cagayen. These are the leading tobacco provinces in the island. An idea of their wealth can be obtained from the fact that, before the Philippine insurrection, three million dollars in tobacco alone came yearly from the one province of Isabella. The tobacco of this province is preferred for exportation to that of Cagayen. Both provinces raise also sugar, rice, cocoa and coffee. Cattle are shipped from Aparri.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.

The steamer Saturnus, which had left the harbor the day before our arrival, brought news from Hong Kong papers that the Senators from the United States at the Congress of Paris favored the independence of the islands, with an American protectorate. Colonel Tirona considered the information of sufficient reliability to justify him in regarding the Philippines' independence as assured, and warfare on the island at an end. For this reason, he proceeded to relinquish the military command he held over the provinces, and to place this power in the hands of a civil officer elected by the people. This officer also made a speech, in which he thanked the disciplined military forces and their colonel for the service they had rendered the province, and assured them that the work they had begun would be perpetuated by the people of the province, where every man, woman and child, stood ready to take up arms to defend their newly won liberty, and to resist with the last drop of their blood the attempt of any nation whatever to bring them back to their former state of dependence. His speech was well received. He then knelt, placed his hand on an open Bible, and took the oath of office.

We were hospitably entertained at the Aparri. Two balls were given in our honor. The town has a population of 20,000. The military force stationed here consists of three hundred soldiers. In addition to the harbor, the protection of the gunboat "Pinar," which carries two guns of a calibre of about three inches. There are no Spaniards here, with the exception of two or three merchants.

A COURTEOUS SPANIARD.

At the town of Cabaiao they permitted us to proceed to Magsingal, where they could communicate with their superior. They very politely insisted on our taking their carriage, while they followed in our cart. We were delayed at Magsingal until the early evening, waiting for an answer from the commandant. He brought the answer himself, in a handsome carriage drawn by four horses. He had just received from the Philippine Secretary of War. This order granted liberty to persons of any nation, except Spain, to travel at will through the islands, under certain restrictions, viz: they could not carry arms, nor approach within 200 metres of a fortification, nor make any plans or take photographs of them. In compliance with this order, we were allowed to proceed; but were requested to give up all our arms, including our revolvers. We went on to Vigan that night, accompanied by the commandant and five other officers, who had assembled at Magsingal.

We remained at Vigan all next day, November 12th.

COMPLAINT OF TAXES.

At one of the houses of several trades people, we heard the first and only definite complaint, which came to our ears during the entire journey, on the part of the natives against the present government. These people complained of the taxes imposed upon them, and even went so far as to state that they preferred the Spanish Government. This statement was made in the presence of a party of six natives, and was acquiesced to by all; they were all, however, of the same family.

In going from Tagudin to Bangar we passed from the province of Ilocos Sur into that of Union. The province of Ilocos Sur raising principally rice, tobacco, sugar, cattle and sheep.

The tobacco is of an inferior quality, being coarser and stronger than that raised in Isabella and Cagayan. The cultivation of cocoa nuts is profitable and is increasing. Goats and pigs are raised in great numbers. Many of the people are engaged in the weaving of cotton from which they make cloth, towels, etc.

In the mountains there are mines of copper, silver and gold, but these we have not seen. The streams are numerous, but many of them have very little current. They are crossed by a ferry, a bamboo raft hauled across by means of a bamboo rope which spans the stream. Traveling on this road in the rainy season is rather difficult. Carriages are usually used, but they

are frequently mired and the passengers are compelled to walk. The carriages are drawn by either horses, steers or buffaloes, according to the state of the road.

SUSPICIOUS OFFICER.

At San Fernando we met Colonel Tino, commander of the military district embracing the provinces of north and south Ilocos, Union, Alaba, Lepanto, Bontoc and Benguet. This officer had received his commission as brigadier general three days before our arrival. He is 21 years old. We were received politely by this officer, but not cordially. He expressed several times his suspicion of our object, and the object of our journey. He asked several times if we knew how to make maps and plans; also why we were not in uniform. We had sent word to this officer that we desired to visit the province of Benguet, taking the trail from San Fernando. He showed us an unsigned telegram, purporting to be from the central government, instructing him not to permit the American officers to reconnoiter any further in the district. For this reason, he said, he could not permit us to visit Benguet. We accordingly left the town next morning, taking the road directly for Dagupan. We accordingly took a native sail boat for Paraa, from that town to Dagupan. The natives fearing to take their boat across the bar at Dagupan, we crossed that at San Fabian and proceeded to our destination through a protected inlet of the sea.

Along our route there were great beds of nipa. This plant is of great value to the natives. Wines are made from the sap, and the leaves are used for thatching houses. We arrived at Dagupan that night and at Manila November 20th. We reported to the commanding officer of the Monadnock and next morning to the commander-in-chief. The foregoing narrative of our journey is designed to give a general description of the country we passed through and of the methods of travel, and to illustrate by its incidents the character and grade of intelligence of its people and their attitude toward Americans, especially toward ourselves as military officers.

PETE.

Mr. Varley's Closing Services in Norfolk.

The visit of this remarkable man to our city has already been a great blessing to the religious life of hundreds, if not of thousands of our people. Many have come in person to thank Dr. Hall for inviting him, and others have written their gratitude. It has been restricted to no class—ministers of the gospel, physicians, business men and several families of Norfolk have thus expressed themselves. His stay amongst us is now drawing to a close. On Sunday morning and night he preached at the Park Avenue Baptist Church, and in the afternoon addresses a great mass-meeting of men in the Academy of Music. On Monday, by request, he will address the ministers of the city at 11 o'clock at the First Baptist Church, and at night for the benefit of the Ladies Union give his famous lecture on "Billy Bray, the King's Son," at the Park Avenue Church.

Thunder and Lightning.

It began to rain about 11 o'clock last night and about 1 thunder and lightning and a heavy downpour of rain combined to form quite a storm. The Newport News Press 'phoned the Virginian-Pilot that their press wire had played out completely and that a storm was raging there. Up to the hour of going to press no report of damage anywhere had been received.

The Park Fund.

The Councils appropriated last year for public parks \$2,500. The amount realized from tax on the Norfolk city railroad was about \$4,500, making a total of \$7,000. It is thought that, with judicious handling that in a very short time Norfolk will be able to purchase another park.

Estimates of Departments.

The Finance Committee has asked for the estimates for next year's expenses of the various city departments for this year. It is said that some of the committees will meet next Thursday night to make up the estimates.

Inquiry From Baltimore.

A Baltimore commission merchant has written to Chief Kizer asking for a photograph of John W. Jenkins, alias Jenkins, who was on last Tuesday sent to the grand jury on a charge of forging two checks for \$100,000. The Baltimorean had the same man marked on him recently and the description of Jenkins

MERIT MAKES IT FAMOUS.

The Only Remedy in the World, Except a Surgical Operation, That Will Certainly Cure Any Form of Piles.

The study of physicians, the experiments of chemists, the loudly advertised pretensions of quacks, have been for a pile cure that will cure.

The results have been a number of harmless, and in most cases useless ointments, suppositories and even internal remedies, which the public have weighed in the balance of experience and found wanting; nearly all of them gave some relief, but nothing approaching a radical cure resulted from any of the preparations.

The remedy required is one that immediately stops the pain so severe in most cases of piles, and then by contracting the small blood vessels (capillaries) to their normal size, produces a radical cure by reducing and finally absorbing the tumors and healing the inflamed, raw mucous surfaces.

Until two years ago, no such remedy had been produced, but at that time suppository was placed upon the market, which has since proven itself to be the long sought permanent cure for this common and distressing trouble. It has rapidly become famous throughout the United States and Canada and is now sold by nearly all druggists under the name of the Pyramid Pile Cure.

It is now the best known, because its merit and safety have been advertised wherever used. It has been advertised by word of mouth, from one sufferer to another, and people who had tried everything else, even submitting to painful and dangerous surgical operations without avail, finally have found that piles may be cured without pain and without expense, practically as the Pyramid Pile Cure is sold for the nominal price of 50 cents and \$1.00 per package.

The Pyramid instantly stops all pain and at the same time causes no swelling, morphine or narcotics; the acids and healing properties contained in the remedy speedily remove, cause a healthy, natural contraction and absorption of tumors; it will cure any form of rectal trouble, except cancer and advanced fistula, which by the way, nearly always result from neglecting proper and timely treatment.

As above stated, can furnish you with the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents for ordinary size or \$1.00 for large package. A book on cause and cure of piles sent free by addressing Pyramid Pile Cure, Mich., 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500.

Don't wear your working apron all the time—it's a sign of poor management. Do all your cleaning with

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

and you can change your working clothes for resting clothes early in the day. It saves time, work and worry. Largest package—greatest economy.

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corresponds with the man in jail here. Chief Kizer has no photograph of Jenkins at present.

A Lost Lad.

The little son of Mr. T. B. Jackson, of No. 313 Lovitt avenue, strayed from his father's home yesterday, and his parents are very uneasy and anxious as to his whereabouts. The lad's name is Joseph Witham Jackson, he is 11 years old, and when he disappeared had on a brown suit of clothes and a blue cap.

The Modern Way.

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

The Gate Ordinance.

It will be recalled that several weeks ago the council adopted an ordinance requiring gates to be hung so that they would not open on the street. The Select Council amended the ordinance exempting churches. This has not been passed by the Common Council, and Mr. Camp is authority for the statement that persons who have not complied with the ordinance are liable to a fine of \$1 for each and every day that their gates hang in violation of the law.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

JANUARY BUSINESS FAR BEYOND ALL PRECEDENTS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
New York, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

Failures in January were smaller than in any previous month except August, 1898, and July, 1897, and the proportion of solvent payments to clearing house exchanges is smaller than in any other month of which records exist. In January there were but 86 cents per \$1,000 clearing house payments, and the smallest in any previous month has been about \$1.08 per \$1,000. The defaulted liabilities were \$7,721,897, against \$10,451,513 last year, a decrease of 26 per cent, and 58 per cent smaller than in 1897, 57 per cent, smaller than in 1896, 50 per cent, smaller than in 1895 and 76 per cent, smaller than in 1894.

The manufacturing failures were the smallest excepting August, 1898. There were only seven failures for \$100,000 or more, and the average of liabilities per failure is smaller than in January of any other year, and the small failures are not only fewer in number, but smaller in average liabilities than in any previous year.

Considering that January is usually one of the largest months of the year in failures, the return is surprising as well as encouraging.

The volume of business in January has been far beyond all precedent. Exchanges through clearing houses have been 44 per cent larger than last year, and 59 per cent, larger than in 1892, and while speculation in stocks at New York materially increases the volume of payments, it was larger outside the city by 33.3 per cent, than in 1892. It is pertinent to note that the remarkable expansion in the aggregate of business payments comes during the past seven years so great that payments of \$2,000,000 would cover about as much business as payments of \$100,000,000 in 1892. It is not strange that European exchanges are disturbed and alarmed, and a rise in sterling even when gold is being shipped this way is one of the interesting features. It is commonly ascribed to recent sales of stocks on European account, but it would take a million shares at ordinary prices to cover one month's merchandise balance. Europe is not buying enough to cover its accumulating excess of merchandise of exports over imports.

The most remarkable feature of the week has been the decline of 5 cents in wheat, and only half a cent in corn and only a sixteenth in cotton. The government estimate of the wheat crop, 675,000,000 bushels, has more influence than any other source for a number of years, because it is recognized as the result of great efforts to get at the truth, and is therefore considered about the lowest estimate admissible. With ordinary consumption and present exports of 150,000,000 bushels from the crop of 1898, flour included, there will be less than 100,000,000 bushels for replenishment of stocks, for farmers' holdings and for exports in the next five months, and the exports of 4,942,425 bushels, included, from Atlantic ports, against 3,094,417 last year, and 1,495,694 from Pacific ports, against 776,840 last year, besides 209,855 from Duluth and Portland, Maine, shows a stress of foreign demand, which may well excuse some recovery in prices.

A very strong market for cotton goods has prevailed, and prevents raw cotton from declining. The advance in goods has been unusual and has been sustained by heavy buying especially of print cloths and kindred products. The prospect is that the outgo will place dealers and manufacturers in a strong position that they have held for years, with smaller stocks of goods unsold.

A better tone appears in the woolen goods market also, with some important grades which were opened at a great reduction in prices recently advanced, which has stimulated the demand for all grades. Sales of wool have been fairly large, 30,752,100 pounds for the year thus far, against 36,782,476 last year, 50,111,360 in 1897, and 28,912,800 in 1892. Philadelphia has made considerable sales to Eastern mills and to others starting after a long idleness. The iron industry is advancing prices of products rather than of materials.

Pig has remained without change this week, anticipating that six or seven furnaces will be put into blast as soon as possible. The demand is strong, but not apparently urgent at the chief markets. Eastern bales and plates have advanced, with very heavy demand and cut nails have been hoisted by the association of makers. The rush of orders for the future does not cease and the works are generally covered for months ahead, with orders for ships, steel cars and for exports. In the minor metals the speculative fever at London has caused considerable advance, and the tin plate combination has advanced prices 25 cents. As yet the prices of products do not seem to disturb the foreign demand, which is strong, but in all the minor metals the London market is singularly uncertain.

Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States, against 335 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 39 last year.

The South's Industrial Progress.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—The following were the principal improvements of the week noted by the Manufacturers' Record:

\$10,000 rail and bridge company, \$20,000 electric light and water works and \$50,000 coal mining company, Alabama; \$20,000 ice and cold-storage company, \$60,000 compress company and 100-ton ice factory in Arkansas, \$10,000 telephone company in Florida, 5,000-spindle addition, 5,000-spindle mill, 5,000-spindle yarn mill in Georgia, \$5,000 flour and grist mill, \$30,000 lumber company, \$25,000 coal company, \$15,000 electric company in Kentucky, \$24,000 irrigation plant, 10-ton ice factory, 35-ton refrigerating plant, \$250,000 salt mining plant in Louisiana, 10-ton ice factory, \$500,000 electric plant and general improvement, \$12,000 timber company, 160-ton ice factory, \$50,000 cement mill addition, \$50,000 cotton warp mill, \$30,000 distilling company and \$40,000 water works in Maryland, 50-ton ice factory in Mississippi, \$8,000 iron works in North Carolina, \$25,000 construction company in South Carolina, \$20,000 woolen mill and \$5,000 gold mining company in Tennessee, 100-barrel flour mill, \$125,000 furniture factory, \$100,000 irrigation plant in Texas and \$5,000 candy factory in Virginia.

Will Electrocute a Woman.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Under the rules, the Court of Appeals to-day handed down an order directing the warden of Sing Sing prison to electrocute Mrs. Martha Place some time during the week beginning February 12. Mrs. Place killed her step-daughter at her home, in Brooklyn. The Governor was petitioned by sympathetic women to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but he refused to interfere.

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J. C. OVERMAN,
Portsmouth, Va.
Residence, Duke street, near Scott, employed at Navy Yard.

Dr. J. C. Ferry, M.D.

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